

# NORWAY'S CANDIDATURE FOR THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL 2021-2022

---

Norway is calling for support for its candidature for a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council in 2021-2022. Norway announced its candidature in 2007 and last served on the Council in 2001-2002.

## WHY SUPPORT NORWAY?

Norway is a consistent, long-term backer of the United Nations. Norway has always been, and will continue to be, a strong supporter of the UN and a rules-based international order.

Norway is the seventh largest net contributor to the UN system. It is one of a handful of countries that have consistently met the UN target of 0.70 % of GNI for development since the 1970s, and has allocated around 1 % of GNI to official development assistance (ODA) for the past ten years.

Norway is a reliable and constructive problem-solver, with extensive experience of conflict resolution, peacebuilding, sustainable development and humanitarian response.

Norway has regularly deployed military and police personnel to UN peacekeeping operations. More than 42 000 Norwegians have served in UN-led operations since 1949, and Norwegians are currently serving in Mali, South Sudan, the Middle East, Cyprus and Colombia.



NORWAY FOR  
THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL  
2021-2022

# WHY SHOULD SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES SUPPORT NORWAY?

Norway is an active supporter of the Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework, and Financing for Development. We support organisations and processes that are important for small island developing states (SIDS). Norway is pleased to be cooperating closely with the Alliance of Small Islands States (AOSIS) on climate and ocean issues, and will also provide around USD 2.4 million in renewed support for the 2020 – 2022 period. Norway was the lead donor to the SAMOA Pathway Midterm Review.

**Norway and the SIDS enjoy longstanding cooperation on climate issues**, including in the lead-up to both Kyoto and Paris. In line with its commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation, Norway has chosen to make the Green Climate Fund (GCF) the main channel for the funding it provides for climate-related efforts in developing countries in the years ahead. Norway has more than doubled its allocation to the GCF, to around USD 433 million for the period 2020-2023. As member of the GCF board, Norway advocates simplified access to resources for small-scale projects, in cooperation with SIDS representatives.

**SIDS are paying the price for emissions occurring elsewhere.** Norway is strongly in favour of graduated countries being eligible for ODA when their economic base has been destroyed by a disaster. We believe that climate change poses a risk to peace and security, and support the call to appoint a UN Special Representative on Climate and Security. Norway will scale up its climate financing and will make climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and food security a key pillar of its international development policy. Norway will provide USD 15 million to the Adaptation Fund.

**Climate change also affects the health of people living in island states.** Norway supports the WHO initiative to address the health effects of climate change in SIDS, and has allocated approximately USD 2 million to these efforts.

**Norway supports the efforts of SIDS to transform their energy systems** through IRENA's SIDS Lighthouses Initiative, the Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN), the Clinton Climate Initiative, and the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Tonga, as well as through multilateral channels.

**In the Caribbean, Norway is providing NOK 20 million in support to CDEMA** (the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency) to promote disaster



**NORWAY FOR  
THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL  
2021-2022**

management (2019-2021), and NOK 27 million to the OECS (Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States) to combat marine litter in the Eastern Caribbean (2019-2021).

**Norway is a small country, but a large ocean state.** More than two-thirds of our export revenues come from coastal and ocean-based activities. Norway and the SIDS have common interests in managing and protecting the oceans, safeguarding biodiversity, combating marine litter and addressing the effects of climate change on the oceans.

Norway's Prime Minister took the initiative to establish the international **High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy**, which she co-chairs with Palau. Fiji and Jamaica are among the 14 members. SIDS featured prominently when Norway hosted the 2019 *Our Ocean* conference, including in the seminar on sustainable ocean and coastal zone management in SIDS. Norway is supporting Palau's preparations for hosting the conference in 2020. **The programme 'Oceans for Development' was launched at the Our Ocean conference in Oslo**, with the aim of strengthening integrated ocean management in partner countries. As part of the programme, Norway will cooperate with the UN on providing capacity-building support to SIDS. Norway was also one of the initiators of the World Bank's multi-donor trust fund PROBLUE, for which the SIDS are a target group, and has provided USD 21 million to the fund.

Norway calls for the development of **a global agreement on combating marine plastic litter and microplastics**, and is working closely with the SIDS to this end. We have **launched a USD 200 million programme to combat marine litter and microplastics**. As part of this programme, we have provided USD 7.2 million in support of the *Plastic-Waste-Free Islands across the Globe* initiative, and will provide funding for the OECS project *Building Resilience in the Eastern Caribbean through Reduction of Marine Litter and Pollution*.

**Because of its extensive coastline and long history of fishing and navigation**, Norway strongly supports the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). We have provided assistance for countries' efforts to determine the outer limits of their continental shelves and are now planning a follow-up project in cooperation with the UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea. We provide support for SIDS capacity-building in this area, and have co-organised many workshops on marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, together with SIDS and AOSIS in New York, in the Pacific and in the Caribbean. Under the new Oceans for Development programme, we are now in dialogue with DOALOS on developing an assistance programme for countries in need of capacity building in order to implement UNCLOS and develop their ocean economy. In 2020, the first two parts of this programme will focus on the



**NORWAY FOR  
THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL  
2021-2022**

continental shelves of SIDS in the Pacific and strengthening integrated ocean management in the wider Caribbean region.

**Norway is ready to provide satellite imagery** on request to states that suspect **illegal activities in their waters**. In 2017, Norway hosted the first Meeting of the Parties to the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), which specifically targets **illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing**. We intend to continue our long-standing support for the Agreement. Norway has provided over USD 1.3 million, and will allocate a further USD 2.3 million, to the PSMA Assistance Fund. Norway has, together with SIDS, taken the initiative to introduce an international declaration against **fisheries crime**. We have allocated almost USD 5 million to UNODC's work in this area and will establish a capacity-building programme, Blue Justice, to assist in the efforts to combat fisheries crime.

In cooperation with FAO, the Institute of Marine Research and the Nansen Programme, the Norwegian research vessel *Dr Fridtjof Nansen* is mapping fish stocks, marine resources, pollution and climate change with a view to **assisting coastal developing states in sustainable ocean management**.

## **WHAT WOULD NORWAY BRING TO THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL?**

**Norway's UN policy is predictable and recognisable, even with changes of government**. Norway is a trustworthy partner that abides by its international commitments and is guided by a long tradition of solidarity with developing countries.

**Norway listens to the views of other countries through respectful dialogue**, regardless of the countries' size and geographical location. We work actively in a wide range of areas to build bridges and find common solutions across regions, religions and cultures.

**Norway has gained considerable experience from peace and reconciliation processes**, for example in Colombia, Israel-Palestine, South Sudan and the Philippines, which will guide our work in the Security Council.

**If elected to the Council**, Norway intends to build on the successful efforts of our partners Germany, Sweden and New Zealand to put the security concerns of SIDS on the agenda.



**NORWAY FOR  
THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL  
2021-2022**